

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1886.

日三十月七年戊丙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.; GEORGE STREET & CO., 50, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; BATES, HENDY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C.; SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS.—ANNEE PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WINN, 31, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO, AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BRAZ & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CYPRUS.—W. M. SMITH & CO., The Attorneys, Co. Colombo.

SINGAPORE STRAITS, etc.—SATY & CO., Square, Singapore; C. HENKES & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MARIO, F. A. DE CRUZ, Sastre, QUEIROZ & CO., Amoy, WILSON, MUNROE & CO., Foochow, HENGE & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000 PAID-UP.....\$500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE, 40, TURKESTAN STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES: In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank acquires Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent, per annum.

" 6 " 3 "

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per cent, per annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the Balances of such Claims on advantageous terms.

Agency of THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong Branch, Hongkong, May 31, 1886. 1068

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000 RESERVE FUND.....\$4,500,000 RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION.....\$4,500,000 DIVIDENDS.....\$7,500,000 RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

COUNT OF DIRECTORS, Chairman.—A. MOLIVE, Esq. Deputy Chairman.—M. GROVE, Esq. J. B. BILLING, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. G.D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. E. H. M. HUNTINGTON, W. H. DAVIS, Esq. H. A. P. McEWEN, Esq. H. L. DALSTYME, Esq. H. F. D. SASSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong,...THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Acting Chief Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai,...EWEN CAMBON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG, Interest ALLOWED: On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent, per annum.

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

Local Bills DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager, Hongkong, June 11, 1886. 947

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent, per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum will be allowed to depositors their daily balances.

5.—Each Deposit will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank is marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager, Hongkong, June 7, 1886. 764

Intimations.

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE of 8 SHARES in this Company, No. 1825/1890 and No. 1791/1792 standing in the Register in the name of STOCKHOLM, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that a NEW CERTIFICATE for the said 8 SHARES will be issued a fortnight hence, and that the ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE unless produced within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

DAVID GILLIES, Secretary, Dated 11th August, 1886. 1543

GRIFFITH'S NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG NOW ARE READY, 1, DUDDELL STREET.

GRIFFITH & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF THE LONDON AIRATED WATERS, 1, DUDDELL STREET,

Continue to Supply: SODA WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, &c., &c., &c.

At the same Moderate Charges. Hongkong, June 9, 1886. 967

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of August current, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1886.

By Order of the Court of Directors, JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager, Hongkong, August 4, 1886. 1497

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 23rd day August current (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, JOHN WALTER, Acting Chief Manager, Hongkong, August 4, 1886. 1488

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 17th to 30th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order, W. H. RAY, Secretary, Hongkong, August 7, 1886. 1524

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the OFFICES of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on MONDAY, the 30th August, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1886.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, DAVID GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong, August 10, 1886. 1530

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

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By Order of the Board of Directors, DAVID GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong, August 11, 1886. 1542

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

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The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, DAVID GILLIES, Secretary, Hongkong, August 12, 1886. 1543

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. ROGERS, No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION-FREE.

Discount to misandries and families. Sole Address, 2, DUDDELL STREET. (Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1886. 331

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Company will receive STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS alongside their Wharves at KOWLOON and LANTAU, RIVER, and/or STORE, GENERAL CARGO, SILK, OPIUM, COCONUT, DRAFF, MINERALS, etc. in First-Class Granite Godowns at CHOW-FAH-FAH, also COAL in specially constructed Sheds. For the convenience of Commanders and Owners the Company's Launch HONGKONG will convey to and fro those interested Firms or CHAMBERS, starting from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from the Wharf at Kowloon at the half-hour.

For further Particulars, apply to

W. KIRFOOT HUGHES,

Hongkong, February 17, 1886. 331

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

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THE Company will receive STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS alongside their Wharves at KOWLOON and LANTAU, RIVER, and/or STORE, GENERAL CARGO, SILK, OPIUM, COCONUT, DRAFF, MINERALS, etc. in First-Class Granite Godowns at CHOW-FAH-FAH, also COAL in specially constructed Sheds. For the convenience of Commanders and Owners the Company's Launch HONGKONG will convey to and fro those interested Firms or CHAMBERS, starting from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from the Wharf at Kowloon at the half-hour.

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For further Particulars, apply to

W. KIRFOOT HUGHES,

Hongkong, February 17, 1886. 331

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

HAVE FOR SALE
THE FOLLOWING
STORES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL STEAMER.
Smoked HAMS.
Golden SYRUP in Gallon Tins.
Assorted SYRUPS.
CUTTING'S Table FRUITS.
ASPARAGUS.
Queen OLIVES.
Sausage MEAT.
Caviar.
Potted MEATS.
MAKRELL in 5lb. Tins.
Eagle Brand MILK.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Green CORN.
Baked BEANS.
BBAWN.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
COOKING AND PARLOUR
STOVES.

AGATE IRON WARE COOKING
UTENSILS.
WOLF'S IRONS.
CHARCOAL IRONS.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
NONPARCEL KEROSENE OIL.

WINES, &c.

SPARKLING SAUMUR, Pts. & Qts. @ \$11 and \$12.
CUP CHAMPAGNE, Pts. & Qts. @ \$12 and \$14.
SAUCONY'S SHERRY.
SAUCONY'S INVALID PORT:
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
JAMESON'S WHISKY.
GLO BOURBON WHISKY.
HERMING'S CHERRY CORDIAL.
ASSORTED LEQUORS.
DAUGHTER, ALE and PORTER.
&c., &c., &c.,

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT

OF
OILMAN'S STORES,
at the
Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, July 1, 1886. 1268

FOR SALE.

JULES M U M M & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts..... \$20 per Case of 1 doz.
Pints..... \$21 " 2 "
DUBOS Frères & de Germon & Co.,
BORDEAUX CLARETS AND
WHITE WINES.
Baxters Celebrated 'Barley Bree'
WHISKY.—\$74 per Case of 1 doz.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, July 18, 1886. 1187

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. *Sister of Gibrillor*, Captain T. DEWAN, HAVING ARRIVED from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to SEND IN THEIR BILLS OF LADING, with COUNTERSIGNATURE by the Undersigned, and to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at the KOWLOON PIERS, and stored in Godowns at Consignee's risk and expense.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-DAY, the 6th Instant.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 13th instant will be subject to rent.

All claims must reach us before 4 p.m. of the 16th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 6, 1886. 1523

STEAMSHIP IROUADDY.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of cargo from London, Antwerp, Havre, and Bordeaux, ex Steamships *Yeroua* and *Eygriant des Verges*, in connection with the above steamer, are hereby informed that their goods—with the exception of opium, treasure and valuables—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice is received from the consignees before noon To-day (Friday), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 13th instant, at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges at 1 cent per package per day.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before Monday, the 16th August, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance has been effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 6, 1886. 1511

Notices to Consignees.

UNION LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Travancore*, Captain L. LOUAN, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby requested to send in their bills of lading to the undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense, and no fire insurance will be effected.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on to Japan, unless notice to the contrary be given before noon To-day, the 11th instant.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 18th instant, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 11, 1886. 1540

FROM HAMBURG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Roma*, Captain SCHULZ, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the godowns of the undersigned, whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 1 p.m. To-day, the 7th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 14th instant will be subject to rent.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left our godowns.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 7, 1886. 1518

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).
(Taking cargo & passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW
CHWAN, TIENSIN, HANKOW and
Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co's Steamship
Dardanus, Captain POUYX, will be
despatched for the above port on
TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at daylight.

For freight or passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 12, 1886. 1548

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Roma*, Captain SCHULZ, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the godowns of the undersigned, whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 19th instant will be subject to rent.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left our godowns.

No fire insurance has been effected.

Bills of lading will be countersigned by SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 7, 1886. 1518

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
owners will be responsible for any debt contracted by the officers or
crews of the following vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ALEX. M. NEIL, American ship, Capt. G. W. DAVID—Messageries Maritimes.

ANNIE H. SMITH, American ship, Capt. R. B. BROWN—Arnold, Kirkberg & Co.

BASH J. B. HOWARD, American barque, Capt. John A. PLUM—Chinkee.

GALATEA, British ship, Captain William Colville—Butlers Co. Ltd.

J. D. PETERS, American ship, Capt. G. A. Lane—Messageries Maritimes.

LUIS A. NIKELES, American ship, Capt. C. M. NICHOLS—Edwards Schellbach & Co.

MCLAUGHLIN, American ship, Capt. Jas. H. Little—Mcloughlin & Co.

R. R. THOMAS, American ship, Capt. P. R. THOMAS—Revolving Line.

REVOLVING LINE, British ship, Capt. J. A. DURKEE—Messageries Maritimes.

SUEZ, British steamer, Captain DODD—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

T. E. FREDERIC, American ship, Capt. G. A. Lane—Messageries Maritimes.

THOMAS, British ship, Capt. G. A. Lane—Messageries Maritimes.

W. H. TURNER, American ship, Capt. J. A. TURNER—Revolving Line.

WILLIAM, British ship, Capt. J. A. TURNER—Revolving Line.

This afternoon Mr Thomas de Bowler applied for a warrant for the arrest of Mr Fraser Smith, proprietor and publisher of the *Hongkong Telegraph* on the ground that he had been guilty of contempt of Court in publishing further libellous matter, referring to the applicant in the columns of that paper, while awaiting trial on a charge of libel. Mr Mackean refused to grant the warrant but informed Mr Bowler that he could put the papers in at the Supreme Court as an aggravation of the offence charged against Mr Fraser Smith. If that were not allowed, Mr Bowler might apply, after the hearing of the case, for another summons. Mr Bowler, before retiring, said: "The mere existence of such a scurrilous print was a reproach to the colony."

FURTHER rivalry is in the field against the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. This time, however, the opposition is on the Macao line. Messrs Margesson & Co., have, we believe, chartered the British screw steamer *Partridge*, a vessel of 254 tons, and intend to run her daily between Hongkong and Macao, leaving Hongkong at 7 a.m. and Macao at 2 p.m. The Macao correspondent of our morning contemporary says that this will supply a long-felt want, and that there is business enough to support two steamers. We are assured, on the contrary, that no want has ever been felt for an additional steamer, and that the *Partridge* has been put on the line more for the purpose of finding her employment than anything else.

Mrs Hansen and Mr Fay, the engineer, who were carried off by Thunck Omar on the occasion of the attack on the Dutch steamer *Hok*, Canton are still in captivity, if they are still alive. Common rumour, according to the *Penang Gazette*, has it that Mrs Hansen has succumbed to the privations which she has had to endure, but the *Gazette* believes the report to be erroneous. Meantime, Captain Christiansen, Manager, Prys Dock, Penang, in partnership with Mr J. C. Budd, have very considerably sent to Mrs Hansen a couple of boxes of necessaries, together with eleven letters for some time lying in the post office there to Mrs Hansen's address. Whether the boxes and letters will duly be delivered to the unfortunate lady is matter for speculation; nevertheless, Messrs Christiansen and Budd deserve the thanks of the Penang community at large for the kindly feeling exhibited.

The *Batavian*, Haarlem, of 22nd July says: "A private letter from Singapore says that the Governor of the Straits Settlements wired to the British Secretary of State for India on the 10th instant, suggesting to draw attention of the Dutch Government to the impropriety of allowing the Englishman Fay to remain any longer a prisoner in the interior of Achean."

EARLY this morning a daring robbery was made from the godowns of Mears Gibb, Livingston & Co. The door was opened by means of a skeleton key and four bales, three of camelot and one of serga, extracted. The bales were carried out of the store by two men, whose movements were supervised by another. Three of the four bales were put into a boat and the fourth was being carried in the same direction when the godown-keeper, Mok A Kan, discovered what was going on and raised the cry of thief. A lungok heard the cry and seeing these men run from Duddell Street gave chase. One of the three was caught by a European constable but the other two managed to escape. The boat was put off and soon disappeared in the darkness. The prisoner, Li Ah Hing, on being brought to the Police Station, said he knew nothing about the matter. He was acting under orders of Chau Ah Chung. This latter character Inspector Perry happened to be intimately acquainted with, having recommended his banishment some time ago as a notorious shop-lifter. Both prisoners were charged at the Police Court this afternoon with entering the godowns of Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co. and stealing goods to the value of \$467. Only the formal evidence as to the arrest was taken and the case was adjourned.

With reference to our article of yesterday evening on the coal deposits of north Tonquin we find by reference to Mr Finch's work on the subject published under official auspices, that the out-dropping seams of coal occur on the east side of the Bay of Hongkong, which is connected by a deep channel with the Bay of Halung, which, it will be remembered, formed a place of rendezvous for the French fleet during the war. At least one, probably two, of these coal seams also again appear upon a small island in the Bay of Hongkong, at a distance of some two miles from the mainland, where the principal deposit is found. So far as our observations go the coal would appear to dip at an angle of about 15°. Geologically speaking, the stratigraphical age of the district is unquestionably the carboniferous era of the paleozoic age, the fossils found in the coal strata, which are numerous, being of typically carboniferous age. The formation (which attains in the islands of Hukung Bay the grand development of from 4 to 5,000 feet, or even more) composes the main mass of all the islands with which the coast is studded. The mountain of carboniferous limestone dips towards the land, forming the base upon which rests the conglomerate, shale and sandstone intercalated

with the coal seams. Coal again occurs to the northward at a place called Kam-pa, midway between Hongkong and Ke-hue, some 30 miles to the northward, and again at the island of Ko-huo, the coal here more closely resembling the steam coal of South Wales than that at Hongkong. It has been thought by some that the three places form a part of the same carboniferous area but the determination of this point must be settled by future exploration.

Mrs V. Finzi, Consul for Italy at Shanghai, has been transferred to Rangoon, and leaves for his new post at an early date.

The *N.C. D.* News of the 7th instant says: "A proposal has been brought before Chinese in Hongkong and Canton by a foreigner, to establish a company to make sugar out of rice. The cost of the rice sugar will only be \$3.50 per picul, which is very cheap, considering the small quantity of saccharine matter which there is in rice and that rice sells in Hongkong for about \$2 a picul? The Capital of the Company is to be \$250,000, \$100 shares, and agents were recently trying to place them in Canton."

The British barque *Maria*, 700 tons, from Singapore, with a cargo of timber consigned to Chinese, whilst attempting to cross the Bar of the Shanghai River on the morning of the 7th instant, got around. In relating the accident the *Mercury* says: "She was in tow of tugs when the accident happened, and has since changed her position a little. She now lies a little to the northward of the line of the Bar marks, and does not obstruct the passage. We hear that the event of the vessel not getting off with to-night's tide who will have to be lightened, as the tides are falling."

The *N.C. Daily News* of the 7th instant says: "We noticed yesterday that a number of Chinese had taken passage for Singaport in the *Peshawar*. On interviewing the men in the afternoon, we ascertained that they were tradesmen, such as carpenters, masons and painters who were proceeding to the Straits Settlements to ply their calling there. If their statement is correct, it is a new departure, for we do not know of a similar instance of native workers leaving Shanghai to go to Singapore, though Chinese leave the south of China and Hainan to seek their fortunes in the Straits Settlement. We incline to the opinion that the man leaving this morning under contract, for whom questioned individually, they did not appear to know clearly what they were to do."

The barque *Sophia Jockin*, which arrived at Penang some time ago in a striking condition—the particulars of which have duly been reported—is about to be docked for the purpose of undergoing extensive repairs, the great volume of water which made its way into the hold through the mysteriously opened port having caused considerable damage. The *Penang Gazette* adds: "From information received we cannot but express surprise that the vessel was ever permitted to leave Calcutta without having obtained the endorsement of the Port of Calcutta, or Spanish Coins with Chinese marks is prohibited; but for Tariff purposes they will be considered as bullion. Merchants being allowed to declare the respective value as in the case of any other merchandise."

9th.—Until the operations of exchange and re-coining are verified, and the time fixed by Art. 6 of this Decree expires, the prohibition, under a penalty of 20 per cent. of their representative value and the obligation immediately to re-export them, to import Silver of Foreign Coinage, or Spanish Silver with Chinese marks will be enforced, and the parties implicated will be subjected to the penalties of the *Decree of the Crowned King de Manila*.

7th.—At the end of that time no other money will be accepted in the Public Treasuries, Provincial or Municipal of these Islands than the pieces of national coinage, from which moment onwards Foreign silver dollars and Spanish Dollars with Chinese marks will no longer be legal tender.

8th.—The Exchange effected, and the specified time elapsed, the importation of Foreign Silver Coins, or Spanish Coins with Chinese marks is prohibited; but for Tariff purposes they will be considered as bullion. Merchants being allowed to declare the respective value as in the case of any other merchandise."

9th.—Until the operations of exchange and re-coining are verified, and the time fixed by Art. 6 of this Decree expires, the prohibition, under a penalty of 20 per cent. of their representative value and the obligation immediately to re-export them, to import Silver of Foreign Coinage, or Spanish Silver with Chinese marks will be enforced, and the parties implicated will be subjected to the penalties of the *Decree of the Crowned King de Manila*.

10th.—The Custom Houses of Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, and Zamboanga, and the *Cuarto de Carabineros* (Preventive Officers) during the time concealed for the exchange, will exercise the greatest vigilance to prevent the importation of the above mentioned coins, the former proceeding to the cases declared to contain specie and to examine them minutely, and the latter redoubling their attention in regard to vessels from Foreign Ports and from the Free Ports of Sulu and the Marianas.

(Sd.)

TERRENO.—CLASSES OF COINS WITH CHINESE MARKS REFERRED TO IN THE SUPREME DECREES OF SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1883.

1.—That which is solely disfigured by marks of the said Government but preserves its weight ("milling") and size ("the greater part of the Spanish States").

2.—That obliterated entirely by the said marks which only preserves confused traces of the said coinage.

3.—That altogether broken up the pieces of which can only be considered as bullion.

SENSATIONAL EPISODE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

THREATENING TO KILL.

At the Police Court this forenoon a rather melodramatic story of love and jealousy was told. A man named Francis Wilson was charged before Mr Mackean with assaulting Miss Clara Barash yesterday evening in Queen's Road, opposite Murray Barracks, and with having on several occasions threatened to kill her.

Mr Webber, who prosecuted, said the charge against the accused—an individual who was unworthy of being called man, was that of brutally assaulting an unprotected female. Last night the plaintiff, Miss Barash, was in a chair going towards East Point. Without any notice and without any provocation, even without a word being spoken, this individual came up in a ricksha and with a stick struck Miss Barash a very heavy blow across the shoulder. And so determined was he in his attack that he repeated the blow. What the result would have been, had it not been for the intervention of Mr Taylor, he did not know. Mr Taylor, who was on his way to East Point, saw the assault and interfered in protection of the plaintiff. He might mention that there had been some previous acquaintance between the plaintiff and the defendant; some years ago they were associated together in India. There the defendant carried on some sort of business, and he also robbed by his companions.

Inspector Quincey was despatched this morning to Canton in connection with this case.

WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN LABOR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

We have received from Mr H. U. Jeffries, the Acting Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, a copy of a translation of a decree recently issued by the Captain General of the Philippines, Islands, of which the following is the text:

GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, July 15th, 1883.

In accordance with the proposal of the General Intendancy of Finance, approved by the Commission of Authorities, and in

view of the telegraphic orders from the Minister of the Colonies of the 23rd and 26th June last, the General Government proposes as follows:

1st.—With the view of withdrawing the Silver Dollar currency of Foreign coinage now existing in circulation as legal tender in this archipelago, as well as the Spanish Silver Dollars with Chinese marks of classes Nos. 2 and 3 specified in the Supreme Decree of September 13th, 1883.

2nd.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

3rd.—The provincial offices will remit to the General Treasury the Silver Dollars with Chinese marks which they may have received before the 1st of August, 1883.

4th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

5th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

6th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

7th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

8th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

9th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

10th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

11th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

12th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

13th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

14th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

15th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

16th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

17th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

18th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

19th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

20th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

21st.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

22nd.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

23rd.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

24th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

25th.—The provincial dependencies above indicated which have not, in cash, funds sufficient to effect the exchange of the coins said classes which may exist in their respective localities will immediately bring the fact to the knowledge of the General Treasury, reporting at the same time the amount of the same which exists in private hands as far as they are able to ascertain, so that the necessary currency of national coinage may be sent to them, they being authorized to draw at par upon the said Treasury for the value of the coins presented for exchange, whose owners may wish it placed in their disposal.

